



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

des Buches mit sich bringt, so vermittelt doch das darüber Gesagte die klare Kenntnis gewisser Probleme und weckt vor allem das Verständnis für die Lebendigkeit der Sprache. Als erste Einleitung in die Sprachwissenschaft ist es besonders Lehrern sehr zu empfehlen.

„Deutsche Kulturliebe.“ Von Heinrich Driesmans. Berlin 1912. Verlag des Vaterländischen Schriftenverbandes, W. 62 Kleiststr. 3. (Im Buchhandel durch die Deutsche Kanzlei Berlin W., Hafenplatz 9.) Preis 50 Pf.

In dieser Schrift wird an das deutsche Volk die Aufforderung gerichtet, von der pädagogischen, d. h. rein lehrhaften, zu der tieferen und grundlegenden biologischen Erziehung vorzugehen. Wie in neuerer Zeit der Strafzweck als die „Reinigung des Keimplasma von gemeingefährlichen Anlagen“ gefasst worden ist, so sieht der Verfasser die nächste, grosse Aufgabe der deutschen Kulturerziehung nicht in äusseren Reformbestrebungen, sondern in einer Art Reinigung des deutschen Keimplasma von gewissen Anlagen, die dem Deutschen im Laufe der Geschichte verderblich geworden sind. Auf dem Wege einer kulturbiologischen Auslese soll eine erhebliche Entlastung des deutschen Volkes herbeigeführt werden. Zum Schlusse richtet sich der Verfasser an die deutschen Mütter, denen er — wie andere vor ihm — falschen Idealismus vorwirft, und von denen er Hilfe erwartet „zu starksinniger Idealität, die nicht mehr buntem Idealfitterkram nachhängt, sondern ein idealkräftiges Leben will in wahrhafter deutscher Kulturliebe.“ — Wie mich dünkt: Eine Schrift, durch die man sich zu erstem Nachdenken bringen lassen sollte.

K. F. M.

The Merchant of Venice. Englische und Französische Schriftsteller der Neuere Zeit für Schule und Haus. Edited by Dr. H. Remus. Berlin und Glogau, Carl Flemming, 1910.

One hundred and forty-eight pages of fine white paper printed in clear type, with flexible red linen covers. As good workmanship as one can ask for in a text-book! The text contains no notes, these are either in the introduction or relegated to the back of the book where they belong.

The introduction up to page XIX, albeit a little more learned than we would feel necessary, is entirely sufficient. The dramatic criticism is „A one“.

On pp. XVIII and XIX of the introduction there is an interesting note on the historical relationship of the Jews and Christians. In this Dr. Remus makes a scant apology for Shakespeare's treatment of the Jew in Shylock. The reviewer regards efforts of this kind as futile. The Jewish student in American classes, let some one else speak for Germany, either actively resents the type Jew in English literature or presents a brief for Shylock as the only and original Merchant of Venice.

Too much space is given to metrical observations and, we think, too little practical aid to the grammar, while several pages of historical grammar seem out of place in a normalized text. The text follows the Globe edition with here and there, I think, an interpolation from Hudson. The spelling is that of Webster. The notes themselves are scholarly, rather wordy, and at times painfully contemptuous of the German boy's imaginative powers; here is the first one: A street. Although Venice is a city of canals it is not entirely devoid of streets. — In another he safeguards the same interesting youngster's well known bent toward undue self-examination by: to know thyself = „mich selbst wiederzufinden“. — „I am a Jew; cp. in modern colloquial English „I am a Dutchman.“ There is, however, no standard of note making and what seems pertinent to one may seem silly to another. Let us add that there are few superfluous notes in this volume and that it is a really excellent class text, much superior to the same sort of thing offered by the American houses.

The School World, 10 numbers 35. October, 1911. The leading article, Michael Angelo, also Our Little People, at the same price, published by D. H. Knowlton & Co. Farmington, Maine. The specimen number of Our Little People, October, contains a re-print of Quida's Dog of Flanders, one of the best juvenile stories ever written.

The Michael Angelo article is without illustrations of his masterpieces, only his portrait. We are unable to identify the author of the three leading articles. We suspect some cyclopedia. Toward the back there is a short extract from John C. Van Dyke's Art for Art's Sake. What the American teacher and pupil needs is contact with the masterpieces and